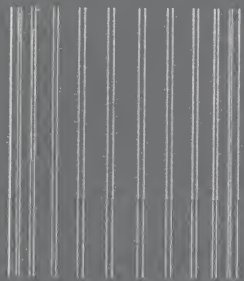


# COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS



## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE ISSUE

KENNETH A. LOHF is Librarian for Rare Books and Manuscripts at Columbia.

GEORGE MARTIN is the author of the forth-coming biography, *Madam Secretary: Frances Perkins*.

DOUGLAS R. REYNOLDS is Instructor of Chinese and Japanese History at Skidmore College.

CARL WOODRING is Professor of English and Comparative Literature at Columbia.

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# Columbia Library Columns

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Frances Perkins greets President Franklin D. Roosevelt  
in 1943 after his return from Teheran.



# COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS



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## Celebrating Frances Perkins

GEORGE MARTIN

**A**SK anyone under forty-five: Who was Frances Perkins? Chances are, not one will know. Over forty-five, most at least will recall that she was Secretary of Labor for Franklin D. Roosevelt and the First Woman in the Cabinet. A few may also remember that she had a large part in the adoption of old age and unemployment insurance. Those with the clearest memories are likely after a moment's thought to wonder why, in a time of women's liberation, and of recession, she is not more celebrated.

There are several reasons—and one which was deeply embedded in her character. So first, Who was Frances Perkins?

She was a New Englander, born in 1880, who graduated from Mount Holyoke in 1902, taught school for five years, did settlement work in Chicago and in 1909 came to New York. Here she began to make a reputation as an expert on industrial and labor problems, and in January 1919 Al Smith, starting his first term as Governor, appointed her to the State's Industrial Commission. The appointment stirred considerable excitement. Not only was she the first woman to hold such a high administrative post in the state government, but she persuaded Smith to appoint her under her own name, though everyone knew she was married to a municipal reformer, Paul C. Wilson.

A woman's right to choose her name was a battle she never ceased to wage. The last recorded skirmish, when she was seventy-seven, followed a lecture at Cornell. A reporter for the college

paper, a young woman, asked, "What should we call you? What *is* your real name?"

"Miss Perkins."

"But you are married and have a child."

"Oh, indeed, I'm a grandmother. But"—with a smile—"Miss Perkins."

In 1929 when Roosevelt succeeded Smith as Governor, he appointed Perkins to the post of Industrial Commissioner, head of the state's labor department. Four years later when elected President, he offered her the post of U.S. Secretary of Labor. He had promised her admirers that he would appoint her to the cabinet if they could produce a ground swell in her favor, and they had no difficulty. By 1933 she was the outstanding state labor administrator in the country and probably the person best qualified for the post.

Her decision to accept it, however, was not easily made, for it meant separating the family. Her husband, who had begun to suffer from emotional problems, was in a sanitarium and able to leave only for short periods, and her daughter was happy at school and in another year would graduate. For neither would a move to Washington be helpful. Perkins consulted a minister, who urged her to accept on the ground that the Depression was as much of a national emergency as a war and at such times a person with special talents owed their use to the country regardless of personal problems.

On Roosevelt's announcement of her appointment the rank and file of labor, on the whole, were pleased. Her record in promoting such labor legislation as workmen's compensation, free employment offices, safety, wage and hour regulations was excellent. But the hierarchy of the American Federation of Labor and the leaders of the construction unions which dominated the AFL were outraged. William Green, the AFL president, called a press conference to announce, "Labor can never become reconciled to the



Frances Perkins with her daughter, Susanna Wilson,  
five months old, May, 1917.



selection." Publicly the protest was based on the ground that she was not a union official or even a union member, but everyone understood that the chief objection was her sex.

That prejudice is a reason she is not more celebrated. In the Pantheon of organized labor for the New Deal period, a time of crucial importance for it, Senator Robert Wagner is rightly accorded first place. Second or third, perhaps, might have gone to Perkins, but instead she has been excluded altogether. Union newspapers or histories to this day seldom mention her. And *un*organized labor, though by far the larger part and in whose Pantheon she might well rank first, is inarticulate and for the most part unaware. So, she is forgotten.

Once she had decided to accept the post, she began work with a missionary's zeal, partly understandable in terms of her age. Born in 1880, she entered college in the nineteenth century; she was thirty-one when Theodore Roosevelt founded the Progressive Party, thirty-seven before the United States entered World War I and thirty-eight before the women's suffrage movement won her the right to vote in an election. Though her fame rests on her work in the 1930s, she belongs to a generation which matured before 1910, when throughout the country religion with its duty of charity toward the suffering and oppressed was still strong.

At Mount Holyoke through a course with field trips arranged by an imaginative professor she had discovered the horrors of industrial conditions for most workers and determined to make their improvement her life's work. At the time two-thirds of the country's population still lived on farms, and the first great industrial exposé, the Pittsburgh Survey (1907-1910), was still to come, so that to her parents and most of her college friends her interest seemed eccentric and her proposals for reform quite radical.

Nevertheless she persevered, not for humanitarian reasons but, as she once put it, "for Jesus' sake." The difference was important, for as historians have revealed by tracing the careers of early twentieth-century industrial reformers, those who never quit be-



cause of abuse or discouragement were those who had either a religious basis for their work or been exposed daily to the mass misery of the urban poor. Both reasons sustained Perkins.

Before accepting the appointment from Roosevelt she went over with him a list of exactly what she wanted to accomplish. She was not sure that he was as interested in the problems as she, and she wanted no misunderstanding about the programs for which she would push. Among them were a public works program, old age, health and unemployment insurance, a federal employment service, and minimum wage and maximum hours laws. At her resignation, following his death in 1945, only health insurance had not been enacted.

None of the programs were original with her; all were enacted with the support of others, and the federal employment service primarily because of Senator Wagner. But within the executive branch Perkins was their chief advocate, and though she bowed to Roosevelt's judgment on political timing, it was she who kept them always before him.

Understandably, historians write of Roosevelt's program or the New Deal program, and Perkins' name is seldom mentioned. But consider: from 1919 to 1945 she was the chief advisor on labor matters first to Smith and then to Roosevelt, who because of illness came to them relatively late. For almost twenty years, therefore, she had the ear of the national leader of the Democratic Party at a time when some of that Party's most lasting achievements were made in her field. But because historians have written about Smith or Roosevelt, and rarely Perkins, the continuity of her career is never shown.

The chief reason she is often overlooked, however, lies in her sense of privacy. Partly because she worked "for Jesus' sake," she cared nothing about personal glory. With a different kind of temperament she might have become known as "The Mother of Social Security;" the opportunity was there. In addition she disliked news stories about her personal habits, whether she slept in a twin or

double bed. She considered them a kind of voyeurism, a “peering underneath the drawn shades.” And she was anxious also to protect from the ill effects of publicity her husband who was sick and her daughter who was young. So she made it a rule never to an-



Secretary Perkins, in her first appearance before a Congressional Committee, March 23, 1933, testifying in favor of the proposed Civilian Conservation Corps. On her left, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts; on her right, Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York.

swer any questions about herself or her family. Reporters hated her for that. She was the first woman in the cabinet, a prime source of news, and she wouldn't chatter about her choice of chintz, her daughter's education or her religious views. They gave her the worst press of any member of the cabinet.

Philosophically, too, she disapproved of personal publicity: privacy was the basis of liberty. She thought the Roosevelts did themselves and the country a disservice when for political purposes they turned their lives, their home, their children, the President's dog and even his stamp-collecting into public spectacles. Within the administration she was the chief opponent of J. Edgar Hoover's desire to fingerprint every American: the government should not keep a dossier on every citizen. When Roosevelt, following Germany's invasion of Poland in September 1939, asked the cabinet's opinion on declaring an immediate national emergency, she wrote him advising against it on several grounds, among them:

But I know you will have to delegate many of these [emergency] powers in detail to others, and we shall have wire-tapping and raids and searches, etc., by small, well-meaning subordinates. . . . Moreover, others will come after your term—twenty years hence perhaps—who, realizing from such an experience in 1939 how much can be done by this method, may use and invoke it for selfish or unworthy purpose. They might even pull the election machinery up after them.

After her resignation as Secretary of Labor she worked for seven years on the U.S. Civil Service Commission and for the last decade of her life as a university lecturer, chiefly at Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

To many of her friends she was as remarkable in that final decade ending in 1965 as in the 1930s. Though over eighty, and with failing eyesight, she continued to work full-time, to earn her living and, until the last year, to make a contribution to the intellectual life at Cornell.

Earlier she had given the bulk of her papers to Columbia for which she had also made an extensive oral history. Typically she wanted neither opened to the public until ten years after her death. On May 14, 1975, that anniversary arrives, and the scholars are waiting. With the opening of these two major sources of New Deal history more will be heard of Frances Perkins.

# Rewi Alley:

## In and Out of the Indusco Files

DOUGLAS R. REYNOLDS

WESTERN travelers to Peking over the past few years have returned with tales of a Westerner whose stocky build, weathered and craggy looks, white hair, prominent nose and blue eyes have compelled their attention. That attention has then been turned to awe by this man's enormous knowledge of China's geographical landscape. This man is the 77-year old Rewi Alley—"one of the [world's] very few true China Hands," Ross Terrill of Harvard University adjudges in his 1971 book, *800,000,000; The Real China*.

Rewi Alley since 1949 has been a chronicler of revolution in China. Before 1949 he was a maker of revolution in China. His revolution was economic and social—a reaction against eleven years in the industrial slums of Shanghai and, more immediately, against Japan's invasion of China in 1937.

The Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia University possesses in its Indusco Files, 1938–1952, the impressive record of Rewi Alley's efforts after 1938. Week by week, his story unfolds, in thousands of pieces of correspondence (most of it with Ida Pruitt who between 1952 and 1956 gave the Indusco Files to Columbia), in verse by the score, in published and unpublished articles, short stories, and personality sketches, and in plans and reports. Hundreds of photographs, which Rewi Alley and others supplied for publicity purposes to Indusco, Inc. in New York, furnish his story's visual dimension.

Rewi Alley set off for China from his native New Zealand in 1926 at the age of 28. Virtually nothing up to then had pointed him in the direction of China. He was, by all appearances, a rooted





Rewi Alley with Bailie School students, ca. 1944.

and confirmed New Zealander. To this day, although he has seldom been back to New Zealand since 1926, his New Zealand roots are quite apparent in his personality as well as in his citizenship.

New Zealand gave Rewi Alley his name, after Rewi Maniapoto, leader of the Maori defense against British assaults of the 1860s.\* The scenic Canterbury Plains of Alley's childhood gave him his abiding love of nature and of the outdoors. Alley's strict school-teacher-father, a pamphleteering crusader for educational reform, cooperative agriculture, and the "factory farm," gave Alley some of his impatience with social injustice and with man's exploitation of man. (Many years later in China, some of his father's ideas were strikingly resurrected in Rewi Alley's thinking.) But it is to his mother that Rewi Alley looks for the most enduring influences upon him. Her love and warmth grounded his life in a healthy self-respect and concern for others. His long poem, "Autobiography," composed on his 49th birthday in 1946, recalls

Love of a mother that was more than food, more than all else,  
 Enfolding always, lifting, heartening, capping off each day with  
 A goodnight kiss; blending love into light, love into hope for  
 The future, love into faith in ourselves, into justice within  
 Our group, into fairness and beauty, responsibility and comradeship,  
 Good solid things that stay by one. . . .

Armed service in France during World War I, for which Alley dropped out of high school, lied about his age, and in the course of which he was twice wounded in action and decorated for valor, cured him of his childhood ambition to be a professional soldier. Yet he always cherished one wartime experience, that of comradeship, born of common hardships and shared struggles.

Back in New Zealand after the war, Rewi Alley and a veteran

\* The details which follow on Rewi Alley's New Zealand background come mainly from *A Learner in China: A Life of Rewi Alley* by Willis Airey (Christchurch, N.Z.: The Caxton Press & The Monthly Review Society, 1970).



acquaintance in 1920 took advantage of a government land program for war veterans. They formed a partnership in a 2000 acre sheep farm in a rugged part of New Zealand's North Island. The world market for wool, however, chose just the next few years to



Rewi Alley takes time out from typing to chat with a Bailie School student, ca. 1943.

plunge. Four, then five, then six years of gruelling pioneer labor slid by, unrewarded. Feeling that he had wasted his time, Rewi Alley pulled out of the partnership. He had no idea then of the enormous practical value these six years would have for his later famine relief and production work in China.

Having read in 1926 about China's dynamic and nationalistic Northern Expedition, Rewi Alley decided to investigate, and perhaps seek his future in China. He arrived in Shanghai in late April 1927. His first day there was anything but auspicious. Intense anti-foreign feelings of the Northern Expedition were still in the air. On the streets of downtown Shanghai, Alley was approached by a Chinese who, for no apparent reason, spit in his face. Alley's reaction—wisely—was a subdued, "Why all this bitterness?"

A letter of introduction, plus considerable good luck, secured for Alley a position as a low-grade officer in the Fire Department of the foreign-controlled Municipal Council of Shanghai's International Settlement. For the next eleven years, Alley was employed by the Shanghai Municipal Council. From 1933 to 1938, he was chief factory inspector of the Council's new Industrial Section, with broad responsibility (but without enforcement powers) for the safety and health conditions of workers in the International Settlement's factories and workshops.

In industrial Shanghai, Alley encountered almost daily the grossest forms of man's inhumanity to man, in the pursuit of profit. One searing memory from the 1930's Alley tried to purge from mind in 1941, in his poem "Together—Dare," written well into China's war with Japan:

Shanghai,	Children	In Shanghai
Canton, and all	Who should be	Sixty kids
Sweating slums of	Playing, learning.	With
China's coast—	Sitting in sores and	Twenty six amputations in
Now Japanese—	Sweat that run	Six months' work.
Where	Together.	Thirty six fingers gone.
Thin, tired	Heat insufferable.	Their enemy
Hopeless men,	Blowing	The product
Consumptive	Torch bulbs for	Exported.
Beri beri children	Ten cent stores	Raw material
Produce wealth	Abroad. . . .	Imported.
For		Fourteen hour day
They know not what.		For seven days a week.
Certainly not		Owner manager a
For		Gangster
Themselves nor		Who smokes
For		Opium. . . .
Their children. . . .		

Yet it was among Shanghai's factory workers, and in the surrounding towns and villages to which he escaped on weekends and

holidays, that Alley began to discover those human qualities which endeared China's "common man" to him: the capacity for hard work, the ability to endure extremes of hardship and suffering, a stubborn resistance to unreasoning authority, an openness of mind, a sense of humor, an inner discipline, and a mental and manual dexterity which, given scope, could be used to good effect.

Not surprisingly, these were some of the very qualities which had sustained Rewi Alley in life. His discovery of these qualities in the Chinese, together with his sensitivity to social injustice and his horror at any wanton destruction of human life, provoked Alley to action. In 1929 and 1932, Rewi Alley took three weeks and then two and a half months of vacation time for famine relief work in China's worst drought and flood areas. His latter work received wide acclaim within relief circles. But perhaps his greatest reward was Alan and Mike, two orphaned disaster victims whom Alley adopted in 1930 and 1932, respectively, and then raised and saw through school.

In Rewi Alley's regular work in Shanghai, his intensely personal approach is also evident. This is well exemplified by a 1942 letter in the Indusco Files. This letter, from Olga Lang, a scholar of modern Chinese literature and society, describes an inspection tour of Shanghai factories and workshops with Rewi Alley some six years earlier. Factory managers, the letter recalls, greeted Rewi Alley's inquisitiveness with cool cooperation, "as they would a young Chinese of the modern type." By contrast, the many child-workers greeted him with genuine warmth, reciprocating Alley's manner with them:

As to the boys and girls [who worked in these factories], they greeted Rewi as they would greet a friend and protector, and not an alien, but also as their own man—an uncle, or a father. . . . He knew many of them by name. He exchanged jokes with them. . . . He asked about their food and sleeping accomodations. . . . What impressed me most was the way Rewi touched these [undernourished and diseased]

boys. He did it without any trace of fastidiousness. Not a single moment would you feel that this man has to overcome an inner resistance in putting his hands on what can be a source of contamination. No, it was perfectly natural, it was done without any compulsion. These



Class for cooperative chairmen in Northwest China.  
In background are murals of China at war, ca. 1939.

were his own boys, not the objects of charity, not “the poor heathens” whom one has to help out of some abstract moral considerations. These were his own boys and he wanted to protect them.

Beginning around 1932, with his second famine relief experience, Rewi Alley recognized his own growing doubts about the efficacy of piecemeal and cosmetic solutions to China’s deep-rooted ills. For an understanding of the underlying causes of these ills Alley turned to, among other things, Marxist thought. Many Marxist-Leninist ideas seemed to reflect accurately the situation

in Shanghai which Alley knew so well. Alley embraced this analytical system, but without becoming its captive; Marxist jargon seldom appears in his writings.

Alley's personal observations, along with his study of Marxism after 1932, made him progressively more aware of Japan's aggressive and imperialist designs upon China. Japan's pressures on China finally precipitated a war in July 1937. Within six months Japan controlled Shanghai; within just fifteen months she controlled well over 70 percent of China's industrial capability, most of it concentrated in urban centers like Shanghai along the China coast or on China's major rivers. China's ability to sustain itself economically became questionable.

In response to this crisis, the Americans Helen Foster Snow (Nym Wales) and her well-known journalist husband, Edgar Snow, in early 1938 enlisted Rewi Alley's active support in planning a nationwide popular movement to organize the production of essential consumer and military goods in China's undeveloped interior. At the heart of their plan were 30,000 "industrial co-operatives," better known by their Chinese contraction "gung ho," or by their English contraction "Indusco." These production units were to be owned and managed through a system of regulated shareholding by the workers themselves. The plan brought together unemployed coastal refugees and local people in a common patriotic cause, gave each worker-member an immediate and tangible stake in the war, and provided unoccupied China with a production system secure from enemy destruction and control, through dispersal and through primary reliance upon local raw materials, local labor, and local markets. These latter features, in combination with the instant mobility of units near the front, are what earned for industrial cooperatives the designation "guerilla industries."

The long term aim of the industrial cooperative movement was nothing less than revolutionary: to bring the industrial revolution,



in a humane and democratic form, to rural China. This involved the introduction and acceptance of whole new sets of attitudes,



Bailie School students at a former temple building, now a school workshop. The barely visible sign inside reads "All for one, one for all"—the cooperative movement slogan. In the middle of the group is Rewi Alley, and to his left, Ida Pruitt. 1946.

social organization, and technologies. Serving as inducement was the promise of a new and better life for millions.

To put the original Snow-Alley plan into effect, Rewi Alley



had a unique combination of qualities. He had an enormous first-hand knowledge of China's industrial and manufacturing processes. His understanding of China's workers, and his faith in their capabilities, was unsurpassed. And, he was a foreigner. As a foreigner, he enjoyed the immunities and protections of "extraterritoriality" which were not extended to Chinese. Perhaps more important, the Chinese political factions which competed for Chiang Kai-shek's favor by attacking and undermining each other, were less fearful that a foreigner would use a national government post to launch into Chinese politics against them.

So, in July 1938, the Chinese Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai-shek, then in the process of withdrawing into China's protected interior, appointed Rewi Alley, age 40, to the post of Technical Advisor for the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives (CIC). Over the next two years, Alley crisscrossed sixteen of the eighteen provinces of China proper, moving around by plane, truck, bus, boat, bicycle, and foot. He covered an estimated 18,000 miles, was involved in nine truck accidents before "losing count," stayed at dirty inns infested with bedbugs, lice, and rats (those same rats which, one letter reports, "carry off my soap, eat my shoes and clothes and paper"), and perhaps not surprisingly came down with typhoid and several bouts of malaria. In 1941, a wide American reading audience learned about this remarkable man—"China's Blitzbuilder"—in an article of that title by Edgar Snow appearing in *Saturday Evening Post*.

Despite their best efforts, neither Rewi Alley nor the CIC movement as a whole could avoid the taint or consequences of China's factional politics. Indeed, the CIC movement's chief political sponsor and protector, Finance Minister and Vice-Premier H. H. Kung, was at the center of China's wartime factional struggles. These struggles, fueled by Chiang Kai-shek, whose position of power depended (he thought) upon a weak opposition and a divided but loyal personal following, proceeded to destroy China

from within and to keep China from organizing her military or economic defenses. The corruption, maladministration, economic inflation, and political repression of these and China's postwar years were but logical outgrowths of this underlying reality.

Rewi Alley's dissatisfaction with this state of affairs became widely known, and in September 1942 the Government terminated his services as technical advisor. Alley remained fully active within the CIC movement, however. As Field Secretary in China for Indusco, Inc., he continued to have an important voice in the allocation of special project funds from that office. These U.S. funds were considerable, amounting to about U.S. \$3.6 million between 1939 and 1947. They helped substantially to keep the movement from becoming the creature of any single political faction in China.

The highs and lows of Rewi Alley's moods these years could not find adequate expression in his letters and reports. Alley found his outlet in poetry. In the Indusco Files are more than one hundred poems by Rewi Alley, many of them never published. Some, like "The Better Way" (1940 May 12) and "Possibilities" (1941 April 7) are upbeat. Others are not—as one might infer from Alley's marginal notations: "typhoid cussing," "just letting off steam," "an escape mechanism."

Alley's poems are far from models of technical perfection. They are, however, direct and honest. This makes them exciting to read, and very revealing of their author's state of mind. The following is illustrative:

*Possibilities*

I

Shensi.  
Spring's first warm evening  
In a mountain village  
I lie and gaze

Through open windows  
At moonlight's  
Grey and purple shadows  
On Tsinling peaks.

## II

Below  
The river  
Moves swiftly  
Rustling laughingly  
Over whitened stones  
Down  
To far Szechuan.

## III

Yet in the stillness comes  
Another sound.  
Softly, persistently  
As of a giant heart  
Throbbing.

## IV

It is the thud of stream  
Against  
Broad vanes of a new type  
Waterwheel  
At a refugee machinists  
Cooperative.

## V

Lighting a village,  
Bringing new life  
To a hundred workers  
And their homes.  
Turning their machines, sturdily  
Steadily.  
Beating in hope  
Beating out despair  
Insistently reminding  
Reiterating  
That Nature awaits  
Our cooperation.  
Is ready. Thankful  
To play and work with us,  
If we could but  
Grow big enough.

## VI

To use her riches.  
Conquer oppression.  
Disease—squalor,  
Dirt—poverty—wretchedness  
Making real cooperation  
A basis for  
Reconciliation.

In 1942 and 1943 Alley turned his attention increasingly towards the long-term problem of leadership training for China's rural industrial revolution. A fatal flaw of the early CIC movement had been its paucity of able "cooperative technicians"—individuals who combined in themselves technical competence and a personal commitment to cooperative and democratic working principles.

Alley's hopes for the training of cooperative technicians centered upon CIC's Shuangshihpu Bailie School, just to the north of Szechwan province where China's wartime capital of Chungking was located. Under the leadership of a young Oxford-educated

Britisher, George Hogg, this school between 1941 and 1944 had grown to about sixty students, many of them refugee and orphan boys. They lived, worked, and studied together, learning cooperation as an everyday principle of life.



Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Chinese Industrial Cooperative, Mme. H. H. Kung and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek attend the opening of an exhibit of Chinese Industrial Cooperative products, in Chungking, ca. 1950.

In 1944, however, political interference forced the monumental decision to relocate. Sixty students and most equipment from Shuangshihpu were moved by truck, cart, and foot the distance of 600 miles to the ancient and once flourishing city of Shantan in Kansu province, in China's remote desert northwest along the old Silk Road to Rome. These formed the core of the new Shantan Bailie School.

Just as this new school was getting settled in July 1945, its mainstay George Hogg contracted tetanus on the schoolgrounds, and died. Hogg's death had a decisive effect upon Rewi Alley. For the next five years that inveterate traveler Rewi Alley left the Shantan

area on extended trips only in 1947. He poured his entire being into this school. Proceeding from where Hogg had left off, and with the able assistance of older students and a staff that at various times included Chinese, New Zealanders, Americans, British, Canadians, and a Japanese potter, Alley steered the school onto a course of growth and expansion. Guiding him was this vision:

To build for the future we must build us men,  
The doer who can lead is the rarest gem,  
Build men who can take what the city can give  
Plant it where it can grow and live,  
Men who will know what to keep and what not,  
Who won't be fooled by the glamorous rot  
Of the spider city that spreads its legs  
To catch and consume the fly that treads. . . .

—From “Man and the Machine” (March 2, 1945)

But to build such men required a special environment—which Rewi Alley set about to create. Basically his aim was twofold: philosophically, to mold together a community in which interests and responsibilities were fully shared; materially, to realize “the full integration of the agricultural, the industrial, and the pastoral.” To this latter end the school acquired about 2000 acres of land, medium and heavy machinery, and sheep, which it crossbred with stock sent from New Zealand.

By late 1948, Shantan Bailie School had grown to over 300 carefully screened students, including a small number of girls. Its 21 “training divisions” and major facilities for instruction opened up opportunities unheard of in these remote parts. School projects financed a third to a half of the school’s operating costs, placing it well on the road to its goal of self-sufficiency.\*

The evident success of Shantan Bailie School, both as working community and as a training center for China’s industrial revolu-

\* For further data on this School, see Rewi Alley, *Sandan [Shantan]: An Adventure in Creative Education* (Christchurch, N.Z.: The Caxton Press, 1959).



tion, was for Rewi Alley vindication of his faith in China's common man. It served as dramatic proof of the latter's capabilities and potential—given the right leadership.



Portrait sketch of Rewi Alley by Wu Tso-jen drawn in 1943.

When Communist forces came into Shantan in September 1949, Rewi Alley, knowing their reputation for orderliness and general fairness in dealings with the local populace, welcomed them. Not himself a Communist, Alley had, however, had some previous contact with the Chinese Communists. In 1939 and 1940, for example, he had been authorized by the Nationalist Government to travel into Communist territory to set up and inspect CIC work. Now, observing Communist behavior and their approach to problems,



Alley felt that what he and what they sought for China's common man was indeed in fundamental agreement. He willingly stepped aside as able Chinese leaders gradually absorbed Shantan Bailie School and the other CIC structures into China's larger plans for her new society.

From his Peking base since 1953, Rewi Alley has traveled and reported widely about China's "continuing revolution." Of special interest are his accounts of the cooperativization of handicraft production in the 1950s, and of the ongoing effort by the Chinese Government to create an urban-rural balance through the industrialization of the countryside. Both of these official policies have interesting antecedents in the industrial cooperatives and in Alley's conception of the "industrialized village."

Today Rewi Alley is probably most important in his capacity as a living link between China and the West. His name and work are widely known among persons interested in China. Also widely known is his position on China's revolution, which reflects his life-long concerns. It might be summed up in these terms: In Rewi Alley's eyes, China's revolution has succeeded dramatically in meeting and serving the greatest needs of China's millions. So long as this remains the case, he will remain one of that revolution's staunchest foreign supporters and friends.

# A Coleridge Miscellany

CARL WOODRING

IN the *Collected Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge*, edited by Earl Leslie Griggs, the Columbia holdings are represented by two autographs. One of these is a lengthy letter to Charles Aders, a patron of the arts who helped shape English taste in painting and music. The other, to an unidentified collector of autographs, found the poet so severely low in February, 1832, twenty-nine months before his death, that he declared "it is almost equally probable that this Autograph may be the last Letter as that this Letter may be the last of the Autographs of S. T. Coleridge." As piercing and characteristic as this late note is, two other examples of Coleridge's hand at Columbia are of still greater interest than the two in the *Collected Letters*.

The Friends of the Columbia Libraries donated in 1965 a copy of *Sibylline Leaves*, 1817, with extensive corrections mostly in the poet's hand. The volume is inscribed on the title page to his generous friend William Hood of Bristol "from the obliged Author." Hood was involved in the financial and other difficulties of publication; Coleridge's corrections and additions in this copy were probably made no later than the month of publication. Some of the corrections are present in substantially the same form on a printed errata leaf at the end of the volume; others were printed in the 1828 or later editions of Coleridge's poems. The Columbia copy should help establish an early date for several of these corrections, such as the phrase "at the close of the Eclogue" inserted in the "Apologetic Preface" on page 96 and an improvement in line 81 of "The Nightingale."

Famous lines added to "The Eolian Harp," beginning "O the one Life within us, and abroad," are written here with that surprising comma after "us," present also in proofsheets at Harvard

as "O! the one Life within us, and around," but unknown to later editions. In one of the corrections of independent value to "The Picture," one of the lines written at the bottom of page 133 for insertion above reads "With its still neighbourhood of filmy clouds."

"The game is done! I've, I've won!"

Quoth she, and whistles thrice.

~~Against the wall she stands behind~~

~~And looks through the lattice;~~

~~Through the lattice of his eyes and the look~~

~~of his mouth,~~

~~But she is not to be seen.~~

diced for the  
ship's crew,  
and she (the  
latter) win-  
neth the an-  
cient Mariner

The Sun's rim dips; the stars rush out:

At one stride comes the dark;

With far-heard whisper, o'er the sea,

Off shot the spectre-bark.

*The Twilight within  
the Courts of the Sun*

Correction by Coleridge in "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" in the Columbia copy of *Sibylline Leaves*, 1817. (Friends gift)

Both the proofsheet at Harvard and the later editions read "soft" instead of "still." One may surmise that Coleridge created the variant in the Hood copy to avoid repeating the word "soft" from the second line above the addition. If so, he either changed his mind or, more characteristically, neglected the change when using an intermediate transcription for the edition of 1828.

Even without the autograph inscription and the corrections, any copy of *Sibylline Leaves* is to be treasured, for it is the first volume to contain the marginal glosses to "The Ancient Mariner" and the first to include that masterwork with Coleridge's poems rather than with Wordsworth's. And yet this collective volume of 1817 does not include "Christabel" or "Kubla Khan."

The second acquisition of special interest, in the Dunlop Collection of autographs, is the signed portion of an otherwise missing letter from a critical moment in Coleridge's life. The autograph is clearly the last page of a letter to his wife, *née* Sarah Fricker, with the address, "M<sup>rs</sup> Coleridge, Grieta Hall, Keswick, Cumberland," and postmarks. Existence of the letter was unknown to Coleridge scholars until this portion came to Columbia.

We enter the domestic communication in mid-sentence:

a description of Midlum [?] Hall—it is a  
large white house overlooking a beggarly  
village in a dreariish sort of a country.—  
Kindest respects to Mr Jackson & Mrs Wilson.—  
*My dear dear dear* Bairns!!  
Jane is a nice open countenanced child; but  
exactly like Alfred Estlin.— —  
Sara sends her best Love to you.—God bless  
you & your affectionate

S. T. Coleridge

Bishop Middleham [xx] Rushiford, Durham.

July 16, 1801.—

The intrinsic interests of the letter can best be seen by observing the proper names in it. The first, which I have transcribed as "Midlum," looks more like "Wedham," but Coleridge must be recording the common pronunciation of Bishop Middleham Hall, which was built about 1765 on land formerly leased by the foremost historian of Durham, Robert Surtees. William Fordyce's history of the county, in 1857, says it "adjoins the church-yard on the east, and is a spacious old-fashioned building." It is possible, even probable, that Coleridge wishes his wife to understand that he is currently enjoying poorer vistas than she is.

We can be less speculative about the persons named in the letter, and about Coleridge's reasons for being in this place. Earlier, near Bristol, where Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy had taken a house to be near Coleridge, one friend was John Prior

Estlin, a Unitarian minister. Coleridge, who preached to Estlin's congregation, considered accepting a Unitarian pulpit as one way of propagating the truth and feeding his children. Mrs. Coleridge



S. T. Coleridge. From a pastel portrait probably done at Göttingen in 1799.

lacked her husband's subtlety, but she would have understood, as a family joke, the disadvantage of resembling Estlin's son Alfred.

At the end of 1799 Wordsworth and his sister had returned to the Lake District and rented Dove Cottage, Grasmere; in July 1800 Coleridge had brought his own family to Keswick, fifteen miles away. Aided in their search by Dorothy, the Coleridges had rented Greta Hall, a commodious handsome house with magnificent vistas into "mountains, and lakes, and woods and vales"—in



proud contrast to the dreary views from the Midlum Hall of our letter. Their landlord, William Jackson, lived in the other half of the house. Mrs. Wilson, his housekeeper, called "Wilsy" by the children, was called by Coleridge, in this same July 1801, "a mother" to his sons Hartley and Derwent. Although not quite



Greta Hall and Keswick bridge.

capable, like Dickens, of parodying his wife's limitations such as an inability to remember which end of an infant was the bottom, he would have enjoyed the irony of asking the woman who gave birth to his "*dear dear dear* Bairns" to give his kindest respects to their "mother."

He was in Durham ostensibly for research in the cathedral library, and his marginalia leave no room for doubting his attention to out-of-the-way books. Hoping to extricate the human mind from the prison of mere physical sensation to which John Locke had confined it, Coleridge explained to his brother-in-law Southey: "I am here, in the vicinity of Durham, for the purpose of reading from the Dean & Chapter's Library an Ancient, of whom you may have heard—*Duns Scotus*! I mean to set the poor old Gemman on



his feet again, & in order to wake him out of his present Lethargy, I am burning Locke, Hume, & Hobbes under his Nose—" The library had little by the scholastic "Gentleman" in question, but the records still show—God bless the librarians!—that Coleridge borrowed volumes by Aristotle, Suarez, and Aquinas.



Sara Coleridge (left) with Edith May Southey, one of Robert Southey's daughters, from a miniature by an unknown artist.

Gradually Coleridge informed his brother-in-law that his address at Bishop Middleham was that of "a quiet good family, that love me dearly—a young farmer, & his Sister." The "nice open countenanced child" Jane was the niece of this farmer, George Hutchinson, and his house-keeping sister Sara. Southey, who had

returned recently from Portugal, might have accepted the identification of Sara as a friendly farmer's sister, but Mrs. Coleridge would know very well whose love was being sent, and we know that she was not pleased. Sara Hutchinson (with her sister Mary a childhood friend of Dorothy Wordsworth's) had been important to Coleridge from 1799, when he visited the Hutchinsons and either flirted or fell instantly in love; Sara had visited Greta Hall; she had stayed at Dove Cottage during the winter and the spring of 1800-1801, when she and Coleridge took long walks together; and the poet had urged his wife to love the Wordsworths and this new friend for his sake.

Love was to torment Samuel and Sara until 1810, but he would not consider divorcing his wife or abandoning her financially, and Miss Hutchinson's allegiance as inspiration, goad, and amanuensis was to be severely tried by Coleridge's addiction to alcohol and opium. Many passages on these topics have been cut from the domestic letters and destroyed; our Columbia fragment was probably released by the family later in the 19th century as an autograph signature. We have known the date in August when Coleridge returned to Keswick, but the fragment gives us an earlier date for his arrival at the Hutchinsons' than scholars have guessed. It comes at a severe crisis, in a genius of passionate aspiration, wherein the difficulties of living in the same house with his ill-matched wife joined with medical prescriptions of laudanum for toothache, neuralgia, and rheumatism to feed an unrealizable love and a permanent addiction.

Nevertheless, as the poem to Sara Hutchinson that we know as "Dejection: an Ode" powerfully demonstrates, and as *Sibylline Leaves* and several later poems confirm, the spark of genius was far from extinguished; and if opium sapped his will, the many-volumed *Collected Coleridge* now in progress amply proves that formidable industry could surge from him to the page even after he predicted "the last of the Autographs of S. T. Coleridge."

# Our Growing Collections

KENNETH A. LOHF

*Appleton gift.* Professor William W. Appleton (A.M., 1940; Ph.D., 1949) has presented an item of unusual association interest, the copy of Maxime Lalanne's *Chez Victor Hugo*, Paris, 1864, which belonged to its author, and which is enriched by the addition of two original photographs of Hugo taken by Félix Tournachon, known as Nadar, the French caricaturist and photographer. One of the photographs is signed by Nadar and inscribed with a note stating that the photograph was taken the day after the first publication of *Les Misérables* in 1862. Also tipped-in the volume is a letter from Hugo to Lalanne, dated November 26, 1863, in which the French novelist writes of the twelve etchings by Lalanne which illustrate *Chez Victor Hugo*.

*Barzun gift.* Professor Jacques Barzun (A.B., 1927; Ph.D., 1932) has presented more than one thousand volumes from his personal and professional libraries, covering primarily works published in the fields of modern art, music and literature. Of particular interest are a privately-printed pamphlet by Raymond Duncan, *Les Muses*, published in Paris in 1919, and an important association copy of Ezra Pound's *Antheil and the Treatise on Harmony*, Paris, Three Mountains Press, 1924, inscribed by the author to Professor Barzun's father, the late Henri-Martin Barzun.

*Class of 1923 gift.* The College Class of 1923, with generous assistance from Messrs. Joseph Brennan, James Bernson and Harold Kovner, have presented an important literary work to the rare book collection: the first edition of John Donne's *Devotions upon Emergent Occasions, and Several Steps in My Sickness*, printed in London in 1624. In this, Donne's best known work in prose, occurs the much-quoted passage, "No Man is an Iland intire of it-



*Photographie à Bruxelles  
Le lendemain de la première publication  
des Misérables.*

*Nadar*

Photograph of Victor Hugo taken by Félix Tournachon, known as Nadar, signed and inscribed with a note stating that the photograph was taken the day after the first publication of *Les Misérables* in 1862. (Appleton gift)

selfe; every man is a peece of the Continent . . . Any Mans death diminishes me, because I am involved in Mankinde; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; It tolls for thee." The copy is bound in contemporary calf and is from the William E. Stockhausen Collection.

*Council on Religion and International Affairs gift.* The Trustees of the Council on Religion and International Affairs have selected the Columbia University Libraries as the depository for the archives of the Council, an organization founded in 1914, as the Church Peace Union, by Andrew Carnegie for the purpose of furthering the role of the religions in promoting world peace. The archives comprise the files of papers of the former officers of the Council, including Henry A. Atkinson, Linley V. Gordon, Harry N. Holmes, Richard M. Fagley, C. H. Voss and A. William Loos. Included in the office files are correspondence, reports, scrap-books, account books, publications of the Council, and files on numerous congresses, conferences and meetings in which the Council was involved. Among the correspondents represented in the archives are John Foster Dulles, Jane Addams, Fiorello LaGuardia, Paul Tillich, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Andrew Carnegie, Viscount Robert Gascoyne-Cecil and John F. Kennedy.

*Dix gift.* Mr. Dennis Dix (A.B., 1948) has presented the first installment of the papers of his great-grandfather, John Adams Dix (1798-1879), the distinguished American statesman and lawyer. The nearly one hundred letters in this splendid gift reflect the important military and political events of the nineteenth century. John A. Dix served as United States senator from New York, 1845-1849, United States Secretary of the Treasury, 1861, minister to France, 1866-1869, and governor of New York, 1873-1875. Among the correspondents are prominent authors and public figures, including Charles Francis Adams, George Bancroft, William Cullen Bryant, James Buchanan, General Benjamin But-



ler, John C. Calhoun, Salmon P. Chase, Henry Clay, Stephen Douglas, Admiral David Farragut, Millard Fillmore, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes and Sam Houston.

*Fish gift.* Mr. Hamilton Fish has donated, for inclusion in the collections of the papers of his grandfather, the Hon. Hamilton Fish (1808-1893), and the Fish Family, a group of fifty letters, manuscripts and documents, dating from the early years of the nineteenth century to 1902. Included is a volume containing a list of books in the library of Col. Nicholas Fish (1758-1833), a New York lawyer and friend of Alexander Hamilton, as well as an essay on American literature, dated May 26, 1867, written by the donor's father, Hamilton Fish (1849-1936), while an undergraduate at Columbia College.

*Handwriting Institute gift.* The Handwriting Institute, Inc., through the courtesy of its President, Mr. Huntington Hartford, has donated its extensive library of books, journals and pamphlets relating to graphology. The collection of one thousand items, including works in the areas of psychology, medicine, sociology and graphic arts, are useful additions to the departmental libraries specializing in these subjects.

*Henne gift.* Professor Frances Henne has donated a group of ninety first and illustrated editions of noteworthy books in the field of children's literature, including the following: *The Affecting History of the Children in the Wood*, Hartford, J. Babcock, 1796, in the original wrappers; Aristeus, *The Auncient History of the Septuagint*, London, 1633, translated by John Donne; *The Casket of Gems*, Boston, 1837, with wood-engravings by Alexander Anderson; *The Children's Cabinet*, London, 1798, with handsome engravings of animals, birds and insects; and Lydia H. Signourney, *Letters to Young Ladies*, New York, 1842, inscribed by the author. Professor Henne's gift also included two early

nineteenth century German peep shows, each measuring six by four inches. The six cutout panels in each set are hand colored and depict court scenes.



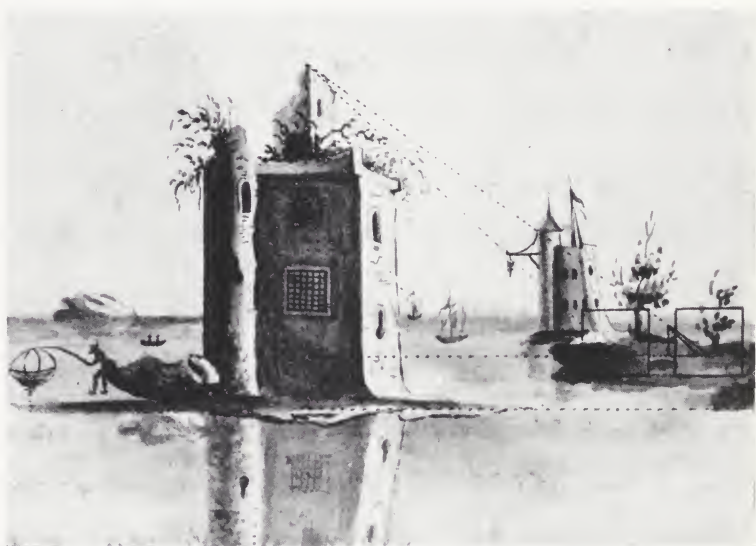
Engraving from *The Children's Cabinet*, published in London in 1798. (Henne gift)

*Hofstadter gift.* Mrs. Beatrice Hofstadter has presented, for inclusion in the collection of papers of her late husband, Professor Richard Hofstadter, the following groups of manuscripts: the typescripts of various portions of his *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*, extensively revised; drafts and typescripts of essays, articles and lectures; thirty-five letters written to Professor Hofstadter by fellow scholars; and materials for a book on the 1890's in America, discontinued by Professor Hofstadter and never published.

*Jacobson gift.* Mr. Herbert L. Jacobson (A.B., 1936) has donated the typewritten manuscript of David Stacton's novel, *Old Acquaintance*, which was published in 1962. The manuscript, cor-

rected in ink throughout, contains 192pp., and is dated by the author on the last page, "Berlin-Grunewald, April-July 1961."

*Kempner gift.* Mr. Alan H. Kempner (A.B., 1917) has added an important series to our literature collection, a set of the *English Reprints* edited by Edward Arber from 1869 to 1871. Providing accurate texts of rare editions, the series includes works by early English authors, such as John Lyly, Francis Bacon, Sir Philip Sidney, Roger Ascham and Sir Thomas More. The set of thirty titles donated by Mr. Kempner, uniformly bound in eight volumes, is one of those printed on large paper.



Pen and ink drawing from the eighteenth century mathematical manuscript, *Prolegomena Geometriae*. (Many gift)

*Many gift.* Mrs. Seymour Ball Many has donated, for inclusion in the David Eugene Smith Collection, an early eighteenth-century autograph manuscript, entitled *Prolegomena Geometriae*, written in ink with diagrams and eleven accomplished pen and ink land-

scape drawings illustrating various geometric principles. The manuscript, in an unidentified hand, is written in Latin, probably was executed in Germany, and has the signature of "H. Richter. 1765" on the front endpaper.

*Morris gift.* By means of a recent gift from Mr. Henry Morris, of North Hills, Pennsylvania, we have established a collection of papers of his Bird & Bull Press. Its notable experiments in paper-making, book design and printing have gained for it a distinguished place among American private presses. Mr. Morris's gift includes a mock-up copy of his first book, *A Collection of Receipts in Cookery, Physick and Surgery*, 1958, and the correspondence, manuscripts and proofs for his three productions for the Philobiblon Club of Philadelphia: *The Fortsas Catalogue*, with an introduction by Lessing J. Rosenwald, 1970; Walter Muir Whitehill, *The Club of Odd Volumes, Boston, 1887-1973*, 1973; and Robert E. Spiller, *The Philobiblon Club of Philadelphia: The First Eighty Years, 1893-1973*, 1973.

*Pepper gift.* Mr. Morton Pepper has presented a particularly noteworthy and comprehensive collection of John Steinbeck's writings, including 66 first and inscribed editions, 17 volumes with contributions by the novelist, 37 books and pamphlets about the author, 65 translations and 12 sets of galleys and advance proofs. Crowning this splendid gift is a series of six lithographs by the late Thomas Hart Benton of a farm scene and characters from *The Grapes of Wrath*. Each is inscribed by Benton to the donor's father-in-law, Dr. Alfred M. Hellman. All of the great rarities in the Steinbeck canon are present in the gift, beginning with a fine copy in the dust jacket of the novelist's first book, *Cup of Gold: A Life of Henry Morgan, Buccaneer*, New York, Robert M. McBride & Co., 1929, inscribed by the author to Elizabeth Wells. In addition, there are fine copies of the following first editions: *The Grapes of Wrath*, New York, Viking Press, 1939, an advance

dummy; *Of Mice and Men*, New York, Covici Friede, 1937, first state, inscribed to Arnold Gingrich; *The Pastures of Heaven*, New York, Brewer, Warren & Putnam, 1932, inscribed to Elizabeth Wells; and *Saint Katy the Virgin*, Mt. Vernon, New York,



Lithograph by Thomas Hart Benton illustrating  
*The Grapes of Wrath*. (Pepper gift)

Golden Eagle Press, 1936, one of 199 copies signed by Steinbeck. Among the galley proofs are those for *Cannery Row*, *East of Eden*, *The Long Valley*, *The Moon is Down*, *Of Mice and Men*, *The Russian Journal* and *The Sea of Cortez*. An important autograph letter, written by Steinbeck in September 1938 to George Joel, former publicity writer for Covici Friede, is also included in Mr. Pepper's gift.

*Pulling gift*. Two years ago Mrs. Edward Pulling established a collection of the papers of her great uncle, Edward Morse Shepard (1850-1911), a New York lawyer who gained eminence in his



day as a reform Democratic leader in Brooklyn. Mrs. Pulling has recently added to her original benefaction nearly one thousand letters, manuscripts and pamphlets by, and relating to, Edward M. Shepard, including the following groups: nearly five hundred letters to various political associates, of which two hundred were addressed to R. R. Bowker from 1880 to 1911; more than one hundred drafts and manuscripts of Shepard's speeches and articles; a group of his early poetry and prose manuscripts; and sixty pamphlets containing the published versions of Shepard's lectures and addresses.

*Rouse gift.* Mrs. Betsy Gayle Rouse has donated a group of eight letters written by Charles Hanson Towne to Alice Cole Hughes, the donor's aunt. Dated in March and April 1939, the letters from the editor and poet deal with his classes at Columbia, his friendship with Ellen Glasgow, and his visit to the recipient's home in Richmond, Virginia.

*Saffron gift.* Dr. Morris H. Saffron (A.B., 1925; A.M., 1949; Ph.D., 1968) has presented a copy of *The History of the Most Renowned Don Quixote of Mancha: And His Trusty Squire Sancho Pancha*, translated by John Phillips, and printed in London in 1687. A nephew and godson of John Milton, the translator is perhaps best known for his *Maronides, or Virgil Travesty*. His spirited version of the novel by Cervantes was the second translation attempted in English, Thomas Shelton's being the first. The folio edition donated by Dr. Saffron is illustrated with thirteen copperplate engravings, one of which is a full-page frontispiece depicting Don Quixote and his squire.

*Snow gift.* At the time of the annual meeting of the American Electrotherapeutic Association at Atlantic City in September, 1926, the late Dr. William Benham Snow (M.D., 1886) was the guest of honor at a testimonial banquet in commemoration of his twenty-five years as editor of *Physical Therapeutics*. His medical

colleagues and pupils throughout the world sent letters of congratulation and appreciation, which were handsomely bound in full red morocco and presented to Dr. Snow. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Florence W. Snow, has now donated to the Libraries this volume, entitled "A Testimony of Appreciation," containing 147 letters, biographical accounts, clippings, and transcriptions of the speeches delivered at the testimonial banquet.

*Sommerich gift.* In memory of her parents, Otto C. (A.M., 1898; LL.B., 1899) and Edith Sommerich, Miss Jane Sommerich has presented a handsome wood engraving by Timothy Cole after Eugene Carrière's painting "La Maternité." Framed and glazed, the engraving, made in 1909, is an artist's proof signed by Cole.

*Trautman gift.* Professor Ray L. Trautman (B.S., 1940) has presented a collection of nearly five hundred first editions, printed ephemera and autograph letters, many from the library of the late Irving Kinsman Annable, relating to the history of fine printing. Prominent among the printers and presses represented are Will Bradley, Melbert B. Cary, Jr., W. A. Dwiggins, John Fell, Frederic Goudy and the Village Press, William Morris, Bruce Rogers, and D. B. Updike and the Merrymount Press. Individual rare and important editions include the following: Auguste Bernard, *Geofroy Tory: Painter and Engraver: First Royal Printer: Reformer of Orthography and Typography under François I*, 1909, designed by Bruce Rogers, and printed at the Riverside Press for Houghton Mifflin in Boston in an edition of 350 numbered copies; and Andrew Marvell, *The Rehearsal Transpros'd*, London, 1672, and *The Rehearsall Transpros'd: The Second Part*, London, 1673, two of the most important satires by John Milton's friend and defender, both attacking Bishop Parker and the Restoration's ecclesiastical policy. Each of the volumes contain the signature and early armorial bookplate of William Wynne, and are bound in contemporary paneled calf.

*Young gift.* The papers of the late Whitney M. Young, Jr. (LL.D., 1971), executive director of the National Urban League and civil rights leader, have been presented by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Young, and the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Memorial Foundation.



President Johnson meeting at the White House on January 18, 1964, with black leaders (left to right) Roy Wilkins, James Farmer, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Whitney Young. (Young gift)

The papers, numbering more than one hundred thousand items, document Mr. Young's activities from 1958 to his death in 1971 in numerous causes and events, including poverty, planned parenthood, law enforcement, White House conferences on education and Congressional hearings. Among the correspondents are Imamu Baraka, John Gardner, Arthur Goldberg, Hubert H. Humphrey, Lyndon B. Johnson, Robert F. Kennedy, John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Roy Wilkins. In addition to the correspondence, the papers include nearly one thousand speeches de-

livered by Mr. Young, as well as hundreds of public statements and newspaper and magazine articles. In recognition of the gift, the library of the School of Social Work has been renamed the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Memorial Library.

### *Recent Notable Purchases*

*Engel Fund.* Three rare editions of literary works were added to the Solton and Julia Engel Collection: William Faulkner, *The Marble Faun*, Boston [1924], the author's first book; Rudyard Kipling, *The Ballad of Ahmed Shah*, one of four privately-printed copies of a poem which originally appeared in *The Indian Planter's Gazette and Sporting News*; and Robert Louis Stevenson and W. E. Henley, *Deacon Brodie or the Double Life*, Edinburgh, 1888, one of about fifty copies privately printed for Henley, and inscribed by him.

The original Engel bequest contained a watercolor drawing by Gelett Burgess of the Purple Cow, published in the first number of *The Lark* in 1896. We have recently added to the Collection Ernest Peixotto's original drawing for the cover of the seventh number of *The Lark*, inscribed by the artist to Louis Evan Shipman, Christmas 1906. It depicts a boy and a girl with an empty bird cage next to them; a short distance away is the bird on a small flowering tree.

Among the manuscripts acquired this year by means of the Engel Fund is a four-page letter written by Stephen Crane to his brother, William H. Crane, on April 10, 1897, from Athens. Crane had traveled to Athens as a newspaper correspondent at the time of the Greco-Turkish War, and he wrote in this letter of his impressions of the city and its ruins, the progress of fighting, the staff of Crown Prince Constantine and the reputation of his books among the Greeks.

*Ulmann Fund.* Several important productions of private presses were added to the collections by means of the Albert Ulmann Fund, endowed by his daughter, Mrs. Ruth U. Samuel. One of the most handsome is the Gehenna Press edition of Hart Crane's



Drawing by Ernest Peixotto for the cover of the December 1906 issue of *The Lark*. (Engel Fund)

*Voyages: Six Poems from White Buildings*, published by the Museum of Modern Art in 1957. The work, designed, illustrated and printed by Leonard Baskin at the Press in Northampton, Massachusetts, was issued in an edition of 975 copies, numbered and



signed by the printer. It was honored as one of the "Fifty Books of the Year 1957" by the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

In the late 1860's William Morris planned to produce an edition of his *The Earthly Paradise*, of which "The Story of Cupid and Psyche" forms a part, with illustrations by his friend Edward Burne-Jones. Some of the wood-blocks were designed and engraved for "Cupid and Psyche," but the edition never appeared, although several of the engravings received limited publication in a variety of forms. They have now been printed by Will and Sebastian Carter in the form in which Morris originally intended. A copy of this impressive two-volume work, published by Clover Hill Editions in London and Cambridge, has been purchased through the Ulmann Fund.

*Friends Endowed Fund.* On the occasion of the opening of the Harper Exhibition in February, the Friends of the Libraries acquired a copy of Frederic Remington's *Pony Tracks*, published by Harper and Brothers in 1895. Although several of Remington's sketches and stories had appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, *Pony Tracks* was his first book publication and the first of five books by Remington to be published under the Harper imprint. The book bound in a vivid orange pictorial cloth, contains seventy illustrations by the author, who was to become the outstanding artist of the American west.

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## EXHIBITION IN BUTLER LIBRARY

The Frankenhuis Collection of World War I Posters

May 19-September 24

## Activities of the Friends

*Harper Exhibition.* The exhibition, "The Brothers Harper & Their Authors," opened with a reception on Thursday afternoon, February 6, sponsored by the Friends and the University Librarian, which nearly five hundred Friends and invited guests attended. The exhibition of nineteenth century first editions, contracts and letters remained on view through April 4.

*Bancroft Awards Dinner.* On Thursday evening, May 1, members of the Friends, historians, publishers and university officials assembled in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library for the annual Bancroft Awards Dinner. Dr. Gordon N. Ray, Chairman of the Friends, presided.

President William J. McGill announced the winners of the 1975 awards for books published in 1974 which a jury deemed to be the best in the fields of American history, international relations and diplomacy. Awards were presented for the following: *Time On the Cross*, by Robert W. Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman, published by Little, Brown & Company; *Roll, Jordan, Roll*, By Eugene Genovese, published by Pantheon Books; and *Deterrence in American Foreign Policy*, by Alexander L. George and Richard Smoke, published by the Columbia University Press. The President presented to the authors of each book a \$4,000 award from funds provided by the Edgar A. and Frederic Bancroft Foundation.

*Future Meetings.* Meetings of the Friends during 1975-1976 have been scheduled for the following date: Fall Meeting, Thursday evening, November 6; and Winter Meeting, Tuesday afternoon, January 27.

# THE FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARIES

## AN OPPORTUNITY

The Friends assist the Columbia Libraries in several direct ways: first, through their active interest in the institution and its ideals and through promoting public interest in the role of a research library in education; second, through gifts of books, manuscripts and other useful materials; and third, through financial contributions.

By helping preserve the intellectual accomplishment of the past, we lay the foundation for the university of the future. This is the primary purpose of the Friends of the Columbia Libraries.

## CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

Regular: \$35 per year.

Patron: \$100 per year.

Sustaining: \$75 per year.

Benefactor: \$250 or more per year.

A special membership is available to active or retired Columbia staff members at twenty-five dollars per year.

Contributions are income tax deductible.

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